

Features of King Edward's Coronation

London, May 25.—The nearest event in point of time to which one can compare the coronation of King Edward VII is, of course, the memorable jubilee of 1887. On that occasion very nearly ten thousand persons were packed into the Abbey. The coming event will, however, be viewed by a body of persons which will fall short of the crowd of 1887 by something like 3000 or even more.

The reason for this is as follows: At every English coronation from that of William and Mary in 1685 down, huge galleries have been erected at the east end of the Abbey. In other words, some 2000 people, or perhaps even more, have been permitted to gaze right into the sanctuary at the very moment when the sovereign was employed in some of the most sacred actions connected with the Christian faith such, for instance, as his reception of the Holy Communion.

Times have changed, and the general unseemliness of an arrangement such as this is manifest to all. Consequently, there will be no galleries at the eastern end of the church, with the solitary exception of the boxes prepared for the accommodation of the royal family and personages intimately connected with the reigning house of England.

Thrones for King and Queen.
Beneath the lantern of the Abbey, and within the square formed by the four pillars which support it, there is to be erected a large platform. This platform, which is raised several feet above the floor level of the Abbey, is known in the various service books of the coronation by the curious name of the throne of the King. On it are placed two thrones, or chairs, of state, one for the King, which will probably be elevated on a dais of five steps, and another for the Queen, on one of three.

These chairs of state will not be occupied until the coronation of the King has been completed. He is then solemnly placed upon this royal seat, after which the nobility crowd around to perform what is technically termed the act of homage.

Celebrated Coronation Chair.
The actual deed of crowning as well as that of anointing the King takes place in another chair, one which will ever be perhaps, the dearest possession of the English people. This is the celebrated Coronation Chair, also known as King Edward's chair, containing within its carved ornamentation the "fateful" stone or "Stone of Destiny."

The story of this chair is probably as well known in America as in England. It will suffice, therefore, to say that it has figured in some shape at the coronation of every sovereign from the time when Edward I seized upon it at the Abbey of Scone and in so doing ruthlessly despoiled the Scottish people of their chief pride.

St. Edward's Chair.
King Edward's chair, or St. Edward's chair, as it is variously termed, is distinctly specified in the accounts which have descended to modern times, of every coronation from that of Henry IV down, and seeing that it actually occupied a place in the Abbey during nearly the whole of that century, that is to say from the year 1302 to the year 1399, there can be no reasonable doubt that it was also employed at the coronations of Edward II, Edward III and Richard II.

At right angles to the Coronation Chair and facing north there will be erected two other chairs. These will be occupied by their Majesties during the earlier portion of the service, and from here they will listen to the sermon which is to be "brief and appropriate to the occasion." It will be delivered, as has already been announced, by the popular Dr. Widdington Ingram, Bishop of London.

Celebrated Coronation Chair with its Stone of Destiny, Thrones for King and Queen, Gowns of State, Robes and Coronets, Apparel of Deans and Canons and Bench of Bishops.

On the north side of the altar will be placed a chair composed of purple velvet, with a footstool of the same material. These will be employed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, according to ancient right and custom, receives them at the conclusion of the ceremony as the perquisite of his see.

The Bench of Bishops.
On the south side are placed the Dean and canons of Westminster Abbey, while around the King and Queen will be grouped the great officers of state, the Lords who carry the regalia and other important personages. The bench of bishops will be accommodated behind their Primate on the north side of the sanctuary.

Some highly interesting structural changes will take place in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor behind the high altar. Access is gained to this historic chapel by means of two doorways in the screen on either side of the high altar.

Beneath the ruined shrine of the monarch from whom Westminster Abbey derived its existence, there will be placed a small table, known technically as St. Edward's altar. It will be vested, as will also be the case with

the high altar, in a magnificent covering of royal crimson, adorned with Tudor roses and other national emblems.

Gowns of State.
This smaller altar is used as a resting place for the gowns of state of the King and Queen, which are not put on until the conclusion of the entire service. As soon as the Archbishop of Canterbury has pronounced the benediction their Majesties will retire into St. Edward's chapel.

The two crowns with which they have been invested will then be removed by two others of a lighter though not less beautiful character. These are regarded as being in a certain sense the special property of each individual sovereign and they have not infrequently been broken up as each successive coronation has come round.

The crown of England, or of St. Edward, as it is more properly entitled, is the same diadem which was first of all placed upon the brow of Charles II in 1661. Such alterations as it has experienced in the last 240 years are of a comparatively trifling character.

In Confessor's Chapel.
In addition to St. Edward's altar there will also be erected in the Confessor's chapel two waiting chambers, which are known by the curious title

of traverses. Here the King will take off the coronation vestments which will be ceremonially placed upon him in the course of the service by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster.

These coronation vestments, which bear one and all of them a deeply sacred significance, are left behind in the custody of the Dean and chapter of Westminster, whose perquisite they have been regarded from ancient times. In their place the King will be arrayed in the gorgeous robes of estate, which are composed of magnificent velvet, the hue being that of royal purple.

The north and south transepts of the Abbey will be filled up with two enormous galleries, which will be constructed so as to slope down from a considerable height to the edge of the theater. In one of these will be placed the peers and in the other the peeresses.

Robes and Coronets.
No little interest is being caused in London by the splendid robes and coronets which the members of the English aristocracy are bound to wear upon this occasion. No doubt some of the most precious jewels which the country has to show will make their appearance on some of the great ladies

of the land so that further dignity may be added to the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

The robes to be worn by the chief clerical performers of the ceremony will be the Episcopal rochet, over which a handsome cope will be placed. Westminster Abbey is fortunate in being the possessor of some glorious vestments of this description which were originally procured for the coronation of Charles II in 1661.

At the outset they were twelve in number, being composed of three shades of color, purple, crimson and cloth of gold. Time, however, has wrought sad havoc with those of the last tint, and they are no longer fit for actual use, all the sheer and the brilliancy which they once possessed having departed.

Apparel of Deans and Canons.
The purple and crimson copes are still in an excellent state of preservation, and to these there are now being added, in view of the forthcoming event, seven others which have been designed so as to match the silken hangings of the high altar and the altar of St. Edward. These will of course be worn by the dean and canons of Westminster Abbey.

A word may here be said about the music of the coronation. The instrumental part will be in the hands of the King's Band which will supplement the magnificent tones of the Abbey organ. The vocal portion of the service will be provided by the two royal choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace, while to these there will be further added the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The general musical arrangements have been entrusted to Prof. Sir Fredrick Bridge, the organist of Westminster Abbey, who has been assisted in his responsible task by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's Chapel.

et. Windsor, and Master of the King's Band.

Robes for Princesses.
The King continues to take the greatest interest in the most minute details of the coronation. The gowns which the princesses of the blood are to wear will be deep violet in color, and the material will be of the best Lyons velvet, very soft and flexible. The mantle will be the old fashioned manteau de cour (court mantle), which is bordered with two rows of gold lace, an inch and a half wide, and by a third narrower row. It has a picturesque hood lined with miniver. The train itself is three yards long.

The maids of honor are to wear particularly picturesque cloth of silver gowns. They will form a glittering background for the royal purple robes of the princesses.

In court circles it is no secret that a great deal of worry has been caused the King because Queen Alexandra is so extremely "difficult" that very few of the coronation arrangements in which she is most immediately concerned have been settled. Owing to her lack of appreciation of the necessity of prompt decision, the same conditions have prevailed in the routine of the royal household. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain, is quite prostrated because of his arduous duties. Upon a number of occasions he has been compelled to alter all the arrangements for functions at the very last moment.

This attitude of the Queen is also causing much anxiety to the ladies who will be in attendance upon Her Majesty during the coronation ceremonies. Especially is this the case with the Duchesses of Portland, Montrose, Marlborough and Sutherland, who have been selected as her particular attendants, but who have received no information as to what to wear or what their exact duties will be.



KING EDWARD VII.

SALOON MAN'S THREAT ON A \$1000 LICENSE

The Government is contemplating the exaction of a retail license tax of \$1,000 per year in Washington, D. C. Will Whelan, the sweet singer of the National Capital, tells in the following lines how the saloon man will get even with the legislators:

"A thousand-dollar license," said the man behind the bar,
As he lightly knocked the ashes from his No. 2 cigar;
"Well, I guess that I can stand it if the other fellow can.
But I'll have to shape my business on the thousand-dollar plan.
There's an economic maxim that is older than the hills—
'The consumer pays the taxes, though the devil pays the bills.'
And if Uncle Sam insists upon this thousand-dollar raid,
I will have to shift the burden to the shoulders of the trade—
Or rather to their stomachs, if their stomachs can sustain
And their kidneys stand the pressure of this thousand-dollar strain."

"I'm not in business for my health"—I don't profess to be
A millionaire philanthropist, like old man Carnegie;
But I've built a reputation, and I've served my guests for years
With the finest of old whiskies and the rarest of old beers,
And the finest juice that ever flowed in fragrance from the vine,
Has flashed and foamed and flamed across this quaint old bar of mine,
And purple tints and amber glints of every age and clime,
Like liquid roses wreathed about the flowing locks of Time.
'Tis the pride of my profession and the glory of my art
To cheer the drooping spirit and to soothe the jaded heart;
To build the wasted tissues up, to strengthen and console,
Till the inner temple sparkles like the sparkle of the bowl."

"Such a business is an honor, and a pleasure, too, besides,
To the patron who supports it, and the landlord who provides.
But if legal Carrie Nation wield the government's ax,
I will have to gauge my liquors in accordance with the facts,
And I'll touch them up so lightly that you never can define
Where the whisky turns to water and the water turns to wine—
And I'll drown them, and I'll drown them, and I'll do my level best,
Till the dear old oaken bucket sighs for solitude and rest;
And I'll mix them, and I'll fix them, with the cheapest, vilest stuff,
Till the kidneys holler 'murder' and the liver shouts 'enough';
And I'll trim them to a finish, and I'll trim them to a stand,
And I'll trim them to a finish, and I'll trim them to a stand,
And the 'shakes' and 'snakes' and 'jim-jams' and 'delirium tremens' too,
Ain't a marker for a circumstance to you,
And I'll pay that thousand dollars through respect for Uncle Sam,
Though for every dollar that I pay I'll have to kill a man."

The Sunday Bulletin, \$1.25 a year

King a Worshipper at Thanksgiving Service

London, June 7.—The noisy jubilation with which London has rejoiced for the last week has succeeded today by more subdued, although not less impressive, public demonstrations of thankfulness for the return of peace in South Africa.

The thanksgiving services held in London today were typical of the services held throughout the empire, but the presence of King Edward and other members of the royal family at the principal devotional service in London and the progress of the royal personage to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, through cheering thousands of British subjects and visitors in London, gave Thanksgiving day in the metropolis the added feature of a notable historic occasion.

Streets Packed with People.
The program of this morning was not intended to be accompanied by special ostentation. King Edward and Queen Alexandra did not pass through the streets even in semi-state, but rode to St. Paul's in an ordinary landau drawn by four horses, accompanied by postillions and outriders clad in strict tunic.

Only those members of the royal family who reside in Buckingham Palace accompanied the King and Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others preceded to St. Paul's separately, but by the same route as did King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The King and Queen were joined at the cathedral by the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other distinguished personages.

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King Edward, who wore the uniform of a field marshal, was greeted with enthusiasm and the King, the Prince of Wales and the other Princes were loudly engaged in acknowledging salutations from the crowd. Lord Roberts, who drove with his wife and daughter, was one of the figures most conspicuously greeted with cheers.

City's Sword Presented.
The royal personages were driven down the Mall to Trafalgar Square, and through the Strand and Fleet street, to Temple Bar, officials of the city of London, for the first time since the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, awaited the sovereign in state. The King's carriage was stopped when it reached the city officials and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, presented the sword of the city to the King and uttered a formal welcome. The King returned the sword, bowed and simply remarked:

"Thank you, very much."

The streets leading to St. Paul's Cathedral were densely crowded and a number of persons fainted in the crush outside the barriers which had been erected within the cathedral.

A Notable Congregation.
King Edward and Queen Alexandra alighted at the west entrance of St. Paul's. Here they were received by the Bishops of Stepney and London and conducted by them to their seats, which were under the dome of the building and directly in front of the pulpit.

The seats in the choir stalls were occupied by the members of the present Cabinet and by members of former Cabinets. These gentlemen, in their dark clothes formed a somber group in the great gathering in which the

uniforms of officials, the costumes of ladies and white surplices were conspicuous features.

Members of the House of Lords and members of the House of Commons were seated on opposite sides, and the dome.

In addition to the presence of many army and navy officials, one military process of the empire was represented by detachments of the Royal Fusiliers, the Horse and Foot Guards and other regiments.

Services in Church.
The King and Queen entered the cathedral to the accompaniment of the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," by the choir and the throng of worshippers arose and heartily joined in the singing. The cathedral organ was reinforced with horns and other instruments. A notable feature of the musical service was the rendition of a "Te Deum," composed by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan for a thanksgiving peace service.

Following the thanksgiving collects, and at the request of King Edward, the hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past" was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred."

The sermon by the Bishop of Stepney was short and simple and was preached on the effective text, "The blessings of peace." The service was concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

The members of the royal family returned from the cathedral to Buckingham Palace by way of the Victoria Embankment. King Edward and the other royal personages received ovations all along the route from the crowds, which had by this time become greatly augmented.

Despite the strict orders issued regarding the uniformity of the dresses to be worn by peeresses at the coronation, the members of the royal family returned from the cathedral to Buckingham Palace by way of the Victoria Embankment. King Edward and the other royal personages received ovations all along the route from the crowds, which had by this time become greatly augmented.

Oriental Potentates Are Invading London

London, June 7.—As the date for the coronation approaches London is assuming a beflagged aspect, the early extent of which is in no little degree due to the peace rejoicings. The Indian and other foreign Princes, with Oriental costumes, in the royal carriages, are sights to which London is becoming daily accustomed.

The feeding of these notabilities at most drives the court functionaries to despair. That most orthodox of Hindu potentates, the Maharajah of Jeypoor, who is living in stately confinement at Lorain Lodge, has commanded a complete renovation of a neighboring slaughter house, which is now exclusively devoted to killing animals required by the Maharajah and his enormous suite. All the slaughtering operations are, naturally, conducted by Hindu butchers, who ensnare the slaughter house with amusing secrecy.

Costly Garments.
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QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

tion services, there will be seen the countless variations that art and money can devise without actual disoblige of the royal commands. All the dresses must be white, but many bodies determined to make their dresses distinctive of the occasion and to preserve them as heirlooms, are having gowns embroidered with coats of arms, national flowers and other devices. These are being executed in gold and silver, and there is much order to bring out the badge of a clan or an ancient heraldic quartering. Gold embroidery down the sides of dresses and on shoulder straps are also much employed. The Countess of Shrewsbury, mother of the Earl of polo fame, will appear, with the exception of hoops, in a dress exactly similar to that worn by the Countess of Elgin when George III was crowned.

One of the greatest present anxieties of the peeresses is how to keep the coronet on the head. It cannot be too firmly fixed for it has to be quickly taken off and then replaced in accordance with the ritual of the service.

Another serious point is how the peeresses are to carry their costly coronets when the service commands that they be uncovered. The correct method, according to the authority of old prints of previous coronations, is to hold up the coronet between the finger and thumb.

King's Golden Robe.
The King's golden robe has finally been completed. It is a gorgeous garment, shaped like a priest's cope, con-

posed of the finest cloth of gold and elaborately embroidered in various colors.

Among the many ancient customs which the King has revived is one which makes those who shock their heads over his escape from sermons injury on board Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II May 22, 1901, almost equally nervous. His Majesty has now ordered that an old royal barge, built for George II, be made seaworthy. This magnificent relic, with its elaborate canopy and high stern, will once more be floated on Virginia water, and the King's "jolly watermen" have been ordered on duty at Windsor, where the castle lake, after many years, will soon be the scene of a water pageant.

Musical Ritual.
The musical ritual of the coronation service announced today shows that former settings have been closely followed with a few notable additions. Chief of these are the anthems especially composed by Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey; Sir Walter Parratt, organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and master of the King's music; and Charles H. Parry, director of the Royal College of Music. The last named, "I Was Glad," signals the entrance of the royal party into Westminster Abbey. Midway in the anthem a break is made so that the boys of Westminster School may exercise their ancient privilege of greeting Their Majesties by shouting "Vivat Regina Alexandra," "Vivat Rex Edward."

One of the greatest present anxieties of the peeresses is how to keep the coronet on the head. It cannot be too firmly fixed for it has to be quickly taken off and then replaced in accordance with the ritual of the service.

Another serious point is how the peeresses are to carry their costly coronets when the service commands that they be uncovered. The correct method, according to the authority of old prints of previous coronations, is to hold up the coronet between the finger and thumb.

King's Golden Robe.
The King's golden robe has finally been completed. It is a gorgeous garment, shaped like a priest's cope, con-